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Tuesday Morning, August 8, 1916.

HARKENING BACKWARD

The American voter of today is not so glib as he was a generation or a decade ago.

He treats his own judgment above the dicta of leaders or the pledges of platforms.

He looks at the candidate first and his associates afterwards.

If the one seems good and the others seem bad, he knows that little of benefit can come to himself by an association of the two.

Spells of rhetoric, inflamed oratory and factional appeals do not move him to vote against his own studied sense of the situation and its enveloping conditions.

He must be shown rather than directed.

Every great political campaign has become a campaign of education in which the mind and not the passions must be addressed.

Mr. Hughes has not for many years been an active figure in politics.

Peculiar conditions made him the nominee of his party.

What his position on the great issues of the day shall be, only time can reveal. What he at present hopes to accomplish if elected is locked up in his own breast.

But what those about him, the men who made him the nominee, propose to do is easily within popular conjecture.

When we see the old guard of the Republican party rallying to him, we know that its purpose is to secure in exchange for privilege the same old masters who so long maintained it in power for their advantage.

When we see such men as Crane of Massachusetts and Lodge of the same state, Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania, Reed Smoot of Utah, Brandegee of Connecticut, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Dupont of Delaware, Gallinger of New Hampshire and Sherman of Illinois, not to mention others of minor importance, we see at the same time the old senatorial cabal at work for self-galvanization and recrudescence.

We see the proposed return of privilege to power, of partisanship to perpetuity, of plutocracy to the saddle.

We see a government that is to be run in the interest of capital and an orgy of legislation that bodes ill for the millions.

We see tariff legislation that will put the burden off the shoulders of the former and upon the backs of the latter.

We see the bartering of places and the restoration of the lobby.

We see the European war taken advantage of for political purposes and the hazard of bloody devilry threatening the peace and honor as well as the prosperity of the nation.

We see the Mexican situation held out as a bait to Mexican-American investors in adventurous enterprises in that misery-ridden country, and the latter's destiny imperilled by the huge cries of those who would secure money-profit from its invasion and degradation.

It is the same old crowd—disguise them or their purposes you cannot—and they mean to restore the old order with Hughes their available means to so deplorable an end.

Unless all portents err, the American people know all these things and are prepared to act accordingly.

TAX FOLLIES

The New York Sun, in a mournful editorial on "The Inheritance Tax Folly," quotes the English author, George Moore, as saying:

"The great pictures of the past, having been hung in houses for centuries, are passing into the museums, not only because people are moving out of houses, but because new social ideas are destroying the great estates and making it impossible to keep valuable art works from one generation to another. In England now three death duties will break up the greatest estate in the kingdom."

Few Americans will find in this situation so much cause for lamentation as the Sun does. It is one of the glories of modern democracy that even art is being democratized. It is infinitely better for masterpieces to be hung up in museums for the pleasure and instruction of thousands than for them to be shut up in baronial castles to be enjoyed by a chosen few. If inheritance taxes produce that effect, whether in England or America, it is to the average citizen—who is the citizen that counts most—

another argument in favor of inheritance taxes.

Still better is the breaking up of the great estates. No country in the world has been more cursed with vast, oppressive, tax-dodging, growth-preventing properties than England. The same evil has been developing to alarming proportions in America. It is intolerable that one man should possess the power given by a billion dollars, and be permitted to pass on that power intact, regardless of the will of the community.

Our own inheritance taxes are as yet very low, even in the case of immense estates. It will soon be necessary to impose heavy surtaxes for the express purpose of breaking up those estates if they cannot be broken up otherwise.

It is right that the possession of a moderate fortune, even of a fortune rated possibly in millions, should be guaranteed to the man or family that earned it. But fortunes running into the tens and hundreds of millions are a different matter. The only "folly" connected with them consists in the community failing to squeeze them down to safe and fair proportions when they pass out of the hands of the man whom the community helped to accumulate them.

CATHOLIC RULER IN CHINA

China continues to be inexplicable. We have hardly yet got used to the fact that the most ancient of monarchies in the most backward quarter of the world is a republic. Now we are informed that the president of China is not a Confucianist, as we should expect, nor a Buddhist, nor a Shintolst, nor any other variety of heathen, but a regular communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

Li Yuan Lung's Catholicism is of the American type. He doesn't try to impose it on any one else. He is opposed to any connection between church and state, and stands for unrestricted religious freedom. He opposes with equal vigor all efforts to lend the authority of the government to either Catholicism or Confucianism.

THE SIZE OF TEXAS

A correspondent tells an illuminating story of a national guard officer in command of a troop train on the way to the border. When the train had arrived near the Texas border, in Oklahoma, the officer lined up his men and delivered an impassioned address, telling them that they were about to cross into Texas, and might expect to be attacked at any moment by Mexicans. He forbade them to leave the coaches at way stations, and conjured them to be ready to do their duty like soldiers.

The train rolled into Texas, and kept rolling right along, and not a Mexican appeared. They reached Dallas, 125 miles from the border, safe and sound. They kept on southward for 100 miles further, to Waco; still another 100 miles, to Austin. By that time it began to dawn on the officer and his men that Texas was considerable of a state. The men were becoming impatient of the confinement and nerve tension.

"How much further is it to Mexico?" they demanded, as the train stopped at Austin. They were dumfounded when they learned that, after traveling 325 miles in that state, they still had nearly 400 miles to go to reach Brownsville. Thereupon the safety orders were relaxed.

That shows what an awakening has come to tens of thousands of guardsmen. Those from a distance are learning something about the immensity of their country. Even those living in states adjacent to Mexico are getting their ideas broadened. All are learning, not only by travel but by contact with each other, many valuable lessons quite outside their military duties.

SLIPPING AND TRIPPING

In some of the states "anti-slipping clauses" are being embodied in labor laws and building codes. That is the result of scientific inquiries made by safety engineers into the causes of accidents in workshops and public buildings.

It was found, in the course of an investigation covering 34 corporation plants, that 20 per cent of the casualties were caused simply by slipping and tripping which could easily have been prevented by making footing more secure. In one office building there was an average of four accidents a week to people using the elevator. They were all hurt while getting on or off. When the superintendent was induced to install a strip of "anti-slip" material a foot and a half wide on all the floor landings, next to the elevator, the accidents stopped entirely.

The same results have been obtained by giving attention to this matter in factories, in theaters, in churches, and in all sorts of places where the public is endangered by insecure footing. Rubber strips, rough metal or other anti-slip material is used on stairways and landings instead of smooth metal or concrete or marble. Better footholds are provided for workmen instead of steel plates or slippery concrete. Safer scaffolding is used in building operations. Sidewalks are kept clear of obstructions, and anything making them slippery, such as snow, ice, water, mud or oil, is promptly removed.

The next development along this line will be the application of anti-trip and anti-slip principles to private houses, where neglect of such elementary precautions is continually resulting in falls and injuries.

The Pottsville, Pa., woman who left her daughters a fortune on condition that they should never marry must have had an unfortunate marital experience herself.

Men will not be barred from Victoria City. The girls say they will want a few men—to work for them. But no man will be tolerated there unless he acquiesces in petticoat government. Or perhaps it would be safer to say simply "feminine government," for it remains to be seen whether the citizenesses of a community truly emancipated from masculine influences will wear anything but trousers.

COLLEGE MEN HOLD BIG "LOVE FEAST" AND "TALK FEST"

Fifty Undergraduates Hear
from District's Practical
Mining Men at Banquet
Held at "Y"

Fifty undergraduate college men and half a dozen of the District's most successful business men, sat down together to celebrate their college days, at dinner at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening. It was the first such blow-out in Bisbee.

Then as many advertisements say, "it was different." Instead of devoting the evening to exuberant conviviality on the "fair old golden college days," these youths listened attentively to talks that made them think seriously on the responsibilities of a life, and the motive of a college education.

'Tis old stuff to say that "Commencement" really is only commencement, but the idea was dressed up in such novel ways, and elaborated on with such a wealth of knowledge, it didn't seem like the homely old philosophical axiom at all.

The speakers were Mr. Gerald Sherman and Captain J. P. Hodgston, mine superintendents of the Copper Queen; Charles Mitke, ventilating expert for the Copper Queen, and Thomas Copperthwaite, "safety first" man for the C. & A.

The subject of Mr. Sherman and Captain Hodgston's talks might have been President Wilson's "When a Man Comes to Himself."

The practical side was purposely not dwelt in the speeches of these men, knowing that the youths before them soon were going where great masses of theory and little practicality were going to be crammed into them, and the practical man, they emphasized, whether he ever has gone to college or not, gets the plums from the mining companies, as they do in everything else in life.

The man should first be sure, however, that he has found what he is suited for, they advised. And if he happens once to have been a mucker, so much the better for him, that he can appreciate the mucker's problems.

Charles Mitke told of the marvelous air system inaugurated by the Copper Queen, one of the most progressive types used by any mine in the country. Mr. Copperthwaite told of the great saving of human life in mine work since the inauguration of intelligent safety methods, offering numerous statistics to prove it.

The dinner was presided over by Fred E. Darke, a Stanford University man, as toastmaster.

The members retired to the lounging rooms of the "Y" after the dinner and the rest of the night was filled with college yells and brave exploits on a score of fields, when the Crimson or Blue or flag of another hue was carried through insurmountable odds to victory.

The college men attending are: Stanford—E. Erlich, Lyman, Richard, Darke, Randolph. Missouri School of Mines—Shatwell, Speckard, R. Massey, H. Massey, G. Hippard, P. Hippard, Krebs, Arizona University—Adams, Bush.

RUSSIAN LEADER IN GALICIA MAKES RAPID ADVANCE; THREATENS LEMBERG



General Sakharoff.

General Sakharoff is in command of the Russian forces which during the past few weeks have made a rapid and successful advance in Galicia and captured many thousands of Austrians. General Sakharoff's army now threatens Lemberg, which is the key to a vast field of oil wells and to a district rich in lead and copper mines.

LISTENING FOR THE RESULTS



Berren, Bacheum, Cooley, Gerrish, Irving, McCherry, Minister, Meyers, Phelps, Park, Pritchard, H. Slankar, L. Slankar, Shaper, Wright, Vaughn, Walcott, Zeigler.

Other scholars—Bassett, College of Pacific; McMurray and Brue, Wisconsin U.; Chetney, Kansas U.; Doolittle, Oregon U.; Dennis, Minnesota U.; Hippard, Illinois U.; Hoersch, Purdue U.; Kingsbury and Reisinger, Carnegie Tech.; Schuman, Texas U.; Stewart and Krafftbaum, Kansas State Agricultural College; Julian Elliott, Kentucky U.; Wilson, Kansas U., and Temple, Don Luis high school.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Prominent aviators and airplane constructors and manufacturers of "The Three Americas" are members of a committee that is laying plans for the first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition to be held in this city January 1, 1917 it was announced today.

The exposition is to take place under the direction of the Aero Club of America, the American Society of Aeronautic Federation. All makers of machines and their accessories will be represented.

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